

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES TO-DAY.

BLOOMINGDALE BAPTIST CHURCH. Forty-second street.—REV. W. POPE YEAMAN. Morning and evening.

BEECHER STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—REV. A. C. THOMAS. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION.—Morning.

CHAPEL OF THE HOLY APOSTLES, Rutgers Institute.—REV. T. D. NICOLAN. Morning and afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION.—REV. ABBOTT BROWN. Morning and afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—REV. DR. DEEMS. Morning and evening.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION.—REV. DR. FLAGG. Morning and afternoon.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT.—Morning.—REV. EASTMAN STREET. Evening.—REV. T. GALAUD.

DODWORTH HALL.—SPIRITUALISTS. Morning and evening.

EVERETT ROOMS.—SPIRITUALISTS. MRS. SARAH A. BYRNE. Morning and evening.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—REV. G. F. KOTTEL. D. D. Morning and evening.

LUXINGTON AVENUE M. E. CHURCH.—Morning.—REV. HERMAN MATTHEWS. D. D. Evening.—REV. W. K. EVANS.

MORAVIAN P. E. CONGREGATION.—REV. A. K. REINECK. Morning.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, West Harlem.—REV. P. GEMOND. Morning and evening.

NEW JERUSALEM HOUSE OF WORSHIP.—LECTURE BY REV. CHAUNCEY GILTS ON "SWEDENBORG AS A SEER." Evening.

RELIGION OF HUMANITY, Hall Fifth Avenue and Fourteenth street.—HENRY EDGER. Morning.

UNIVERSITY, Washington square.—BISHOP SNOW. Afternoon.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Sunday, April 26, 1868.

THE NEWS.

IMPEACHMENT.

In the High Court yesterday the order of Senator Edmunds to allow official reporters to take down the debate in secret session was postponed until Monday, after a motion to postpone it indefinitely had been voted down.

Mr. Sumner submitted an order providing that the Senate shall vote on the several articles of the day after the close of the argument, which was objected to. He then proposed two new rules, that each Senator shall vote at the call of his name upon each article, and on conviction the presiding officer shall pronounce the removal from office of the convicted person. Objections were also made to these, and they went over.

Mr. Groesbeck, of counsel for the President, then delivered his argument for the defence, and at the conclusion the court adjourned.

THE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday bills for the better protection of emigrants in New York and to widen portions of Douglass and Sackett streets, Brooklyn, were passed. Bills relative to the State militia; to afford passengers certain facilities for transportation on steamboats; incorporating the New York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company; appropriating \$200,000 for deficiencies in the Constitutional Convention Appropriation; and the West Shore Hudson River Railroad bill were ordered to a third reading.

In the Assembly bills to protect passengers on railroads, to provide for the maintenance of public parks in Brooklyn and several others of minor interest were passed. A bill was introduced providing for a new market on the present site of Washington Market.

EUROPE.

The news report by the Atlantic cable is dated Wednesday evening, April 25.

Prince Alfred was shot on the 12th of March by a man named Farrell, a member of the Fenian organization in Australia. The ball was extracted with difficulty, and the Prince sailed for England. The Prince being very popular in Great Britain, the king dom is vastly excited in denunciation of the crime.

The Fenian murder trials are closed for the defence in London. The new Spanish Cabinet is complete. The rejection of the Federal Debt bill by the North German Parliament stops all naval and fortification preparations in Prussia, and the work of reducing the army to a peace footing will commence on the 1st of May.

Cotton firm and active in Liverpool, with middling uplands at 13½d., and quiet in Havre. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The election in North Carolina is now known to have resulted in a success for the radicals and the ratification of the new constitution. In Georgia the result is still in extreme doubt, figures being plentiful on both sides and indicating a very close and excited contest. Colored members of the Legislature are known to have been elected.

We have special telegrams from Mexico to the 22d inst. by the Cuba cable. Negrete's rebellion was assuming formidable dimensions and General Velaz was to be sent to quell it. Magistrates have been prohibited from making any further arbitrary arrests. Jimenez had submitted to the federal authority.

Ristori and her troupe sailed from Havana for New York yesterday.

Dr. Ehrhardt, or Edenhardt was blown up by a new fulminator of his own invention in Montreal yesterday. One man was killed and five dangerously wounded, the inventor himself losing an arm and his eyesight.

Two detectives in Ottawa swear to having obtained a confession from Whalen of the murder of Motie by the questionable stratagem of placing one of his alleged accomplices in communication with him, and then overhearing the conversation.

Whiskey frauds, involving prominent merchants and high revenue officials, are reported in St. Louis by the Grand Jury.

By the late boiler explosion in Mainster, Mich., nine persons were killed and six wounded.

The coroner's jury in the Erie Railroad disaster at Carr's Rock yesterday rendered a verdict, declaring that the speed of the train at the time of the accident was thirty miles an hour, which, considering the condition of the rails on that section, was too fast for safety.

In the Cole-Tiscoek murder trial at Albany yesterday further testimony for the defence was taken relative to General Cole's tendency to madness, and the court adjourned till Monday.

Senator Yates, of Illinois, has written a letter to the people of that State acknowledging the error of his ways and promising to reform again, but refusing to resign.

The stock market was strong yesterday. Government securities were very firm. Gold closed at 139½.

In almost all departments of trade in commercial circles yesterday business was light, being restricted materially by the inclement weather. Cotton opened 5c. higher, but closed with the improvement lost. Coffee was moderately active and firm. On 'Change flour was in light demand, but firm. Wheat was firmly held. Corn was quiet, but steady. Oats were in better demand, but rather easier. Pork was in fair request and 75c. a 11 per bbl. higher. Beef and lard were steady. Naval stores were without activity, but firmly held. Petroleum was moderately active and held with increased firmness. Freighters were almost inactive, but firm.

Assassination a Growing Evil.

Periodically the world has peculiar and unexpected outbursts. Sometimes it is a disease; sometimes it is a political, sometimes a literary, sometimes a religious tendency. In every such case the tendency is marked and commands the attention of the hour. At the present moment, if we were to speak of the world as a whole, we should feel justified in saying that the tendencies are many, and that many of them are marked and peculiar. Of all these tendencies that which is at once the most general and the most pronounced is the tendency to despise law and order. Individuals and organized parties seem to have reached that point at which impatient "of the law's delay," they would be their own law-makers and the executioners of their own laws without any of the law's delay. We seem to have completed a cycle and got back to that point which antedates law and order—a point anterior to civilization, and at which every man was his own lawmaker and his own avenger. Law, which was meant to be a protection to the weak and a resistance to the strong, has ceased to energize its functions, the order of nature has been reversed, and chaos begins to emerge from cosmos. The gratification of personal or party revenge is one of the dominant characteristics of the day. Assassination has become epidemic, and the range of its influence is commensurate with the bounds of so-called Christian civilization.

The attempted assassination of a young man a prince of the blood royal, in a remote dependency of the British Crown, has given a point and a significance to these thoughts to which, perhaps, they would not otherwise be entitled. Prince Alfred of England has had hitherto, rightly or wrongly, the reputation of being an amiable and a popular prince. His visit to Australia has not belied the character which he had previously acquired. Rumors certainly have been in circulation not altogether to his credit. How far these rumors have been based on fact we cannot tell; but, supposing them to have been true, the worst that they imply is not more than can be said of most young men similarly privileged and similarly watched. The reasons which may have led to the attempt on his life we do not pretend to know. The fact that he has been shot is briefly stated; but, brief as it is, it connects the attempted assassination with an organization which, to say no more, has done but little to entitle it to the approbation of mankind. The would-be assassin may not have been a Fenian or a Fenian hireling; but the fact that in the brief telegram Fenianism and the assassination are connected is one which cannot be disregarded. The authorities on the spot are in a better position to judge than we, and they, not we, have made the connection. The attack on the Prince would have been startling in any circumstances, but following as it does so closely on other events of a similar kind, it makes the world pause for breath and compels the question "Whither are we drifting?" It is only a few days since a prominent Canadian statesman, known to be the object of bitter hatred to a well known organization, was shot at his own door. In our own country, in South America and in Europe, within the last few weeks, similar deeds of violence have been committed. In some cases the crime has been chargeable to the individual; in other cases the crime has been chargeable to a party of which the individual was the hireling; but every one of those cases, whether the crime rested with the individual or with the party, has fostered a growing conviction that, all Christendom over, we are entering upon a state of lawlessness and insecurity. Everywhere within the limits of Christian civilization men are beginning to feel that an evil spirit is at work—a spirit which thirsts for blood, which is impatient of delay, which spurns the sacred barriers of civilization and religion, which remorselessly seeks out its object and accomplishes its fiendish purpose. We have actually come to this. If a man believes himself to have been wronged he does not seek satisfaction at the hands of the law. He knows no law. He knows and feels nothing but revenge, and the dagger or the pistol is sufficient for his purpose. If a man stands in the way of a party, obstructs its measures or defeats its purposes, the hired assassin is not difficult to find, and the hired assassin is all that is required. It is thus that difficulties are being solved, that obstructions are being removed, that bad passions seek their object. Law is becoming too slow for this go-ahead age. Men have actually discovered a shorter, a sharper and a surer way. Such is the state of things to which we have been brought; but the end is not yet.

We have no desire to look at this tendency of the age from an exclusively party or from an exclusively individual point of view. We are perfectly satisfied that some of the assassinations of recent times are capable of being traced to party organizations, and that the miserable hirelings who have done the bloody work have been more sinned against than sinning. We are perfectly satisfied that some of these deeds of blood have been the fruit of individual malice or revenge. The point, however, which we wish to raise, and towards which we wish to direct public attention, is aside from either of these. How it is or what is the cause we do not now discuss; we merely call attention to the fact that assassination is one of the dominant characteristics of the day. Since the death of Lincoln the passion has grown, not only on this Continent, but in Europe. Since that time attempts have been made on the lives of the Emperor of Austria, of the Emperor of Russia, of Count Bismarck and others, and recent attempts are too fresh in our memories to need repetition. No virtuous man will deny that the evil has grown and is growing, and that it is an evil which cannot be too deeply or too generally deplored. We are unwilling to believe that associations are as bad as they are called, or that individuals are as bad as they seem; but we have to deal with facts, and so long as life is precious to us and deemed

sacred gifts from the Father of us all, the assassin and the alder and abettors of the assassin must be denounced as the enemies of mankind. A little more indifference or a little more encouragement, and no man of independent mind who thinks and gives expression to his thoughts will be safe. The time has come when a loud and indignant protest should be made against a species of villainy which is as cowardly as it is brutal, as fruitless of good as it is base in motive. It is a fountain all whose waters are impure, a tree all whose fruit is bitter.

Impeachment and the Republican Candidate for the Presidency.

Impeachment means the defeat of Grant in the contest for the nomination of the republican party. So sure as Johnson is impeached and removed and Wade secures his place, Grant will not and cannot become the candidate. His nomination will not be within the possibilities of the game. Wade, becoming President, if at all, in the beginning of May, will pursue the line of policy he stands on now—that of "masterly inactivity." He will not hustle out of office every man now in. He will not break up the fountains of the great deep in the matter of party patronage. He will hold in reserve the vast wealth of the patronage of his position—that tremendous power to make a hundred thousand men rich "by and with the advice and consent of the Senate." He will hold that power with the definite understanding everywhere, however, that the offices are to be redistributed shortly and the Johnson men turned out. He will go into the convention with this power in his hands. He will go with an almost illimitable power of appointment in his pocket—that is to say, he will go prepared to buy up every shape and stripe of adverse opinion. What soldier ever had or ever will have a record that can outweigh in the minds of members of conventions the immediate certainty of a fat office? None. Wade, therefore, will be omnipotent, and will so use his power as to secure what he so earnestly desires—time enough in the Presidential chair to make friends—that is, five years. Let every Grant man in the Senate who votes for conviction clearly understand that in so voting he does his utmost to destroy Grant's chances for the Presidency.

Imperial Plans of Public Works in France.

The Paris *Moniteur* announced on Tuesday last that the government would bring a bill before the next Corps Legislatif to provide for the completion of the extensive public works on the interior and connecting roads of France. These works have been prosecuted with greater or less energy ever since the restoration of the empire. Napoleon III., the author of the "Life of Caesar," remembers well how convenient, nay, how indispensable—were the facilities for travel and transport provided by the Caesars in order to make every military station a centre of protection and of industry in keeping up communication with the capital of the Roman empire. The Roman military roads, which extended their ramifications out of Rome through the length and breadth of her domain, were the best and most durable of all such structures. The Emperor of the French knows well how the administration of roads of gravel or of iron may make them serve as means in the hands of modern rulers of causing the central power to be felt to the last league of their territory. The fine broad boulevards which have been constructed within Paris during the last few years have not only let light and air into the dark, unhealthy labyrinthine quarters where revolution used to lurk, but they have also proved to be, as they were intended, military roads available for repressing insurrection. The new development of the system of French roads promised by the bill which has been mentioned will increase the responsibilities of the Minister of Agriculture, Commerce and Public Works, whose department is already so extensive and important, embracing the operations of twenty-eight bureaus in thirteen divisions. No doubt a double motive has impelled the Emperor of the French to propose the bill in question—a benevolent wish to provide labor and food for the rapidly multiplying numbers whom "out of work" and "famine" are threatening to add to the "dangerous classes" in France, and that instinct of self-preservation which must be particularly strong at the present moment when so many ominous signs of the times forebode the perilous accidents that may overthrow him and his dynasty. It is not impossible that Napoleon III. may yet find one of the fine new roads which he has planned as convenient for precipitate flight as the late Louis Philippe found the road to Havre on his way to England.

South Carolina Votes the New Constitution.

A late despatch from General Canby, commander of the Second Southern Military District, embracing the States of North and South Carolina, says that on the ratification of the new constitution the total vote of South Carolina, so far as reported, is 85,843—majority for the constitution 36,101. Three districts not heard from, six incomplete. The majority on the full vote will, therefore, in all probability largely exceed 40,000. This is not surprising when we take into the account these facts: that there are 400,000 blacks in South Carolina against 300,000 whites, and that universal negro suffrage operated in this election in favor of the blacks, while the disfranchisement of the leading whites, on account of their connection with the rebellion, materially reduced what otherwise would be the white vote. The registered voters of the State are 46,646 whites and 80,714 blacks; so that, from the results of the election as reported, there was not a full turnout on either side, and the election went by default. In North Carolina and Georgia, where the registered whites have the majority, we look for different results, especially as the blacks are evidently beginning to bolt from the radical camps. As for poor, unfortunate South Carolina, it is to be feared that her troubles under negro supremacy are just beginning, although if the conservative policy towards the blacks proposed by General Wade Hampton were generally adopted, we have no doubt that the blacks and their late masters would soon be working harmoniously together.

THE KETTLE CALLING POT BLACK.—The moral philosopher who, after discoursing of Governor Seymour as a "liar," of Thurlow Weed as "the old villain" and H. J. Raymond as "the little villain," &c., &c., turns round to read a moral lecture to the "obscene democrat."

The Impeachment Poetry.

The dry details of law, precedents and legal authorities in the tedious and wearisome arguments on the impeachment have been somewhat enlivened with poetical quotations, in which Messrs. Butler, Curtis and Boutwell indulged a little, but in which Mr. Nelson, of Tennessee, and Logan, of Illinois, especially in the elements overhead, including thunder and lightning, bear off the palm. Thus quotes Mr. Nelson:—

From peak to peak the rattling crags among
Leaps the live thunder; not from one lone cloud,
But every mountain now hath found a tongue,
And Jura answers through her misty shroud
Back to the joyous Alps, who call to her aloud.

And again:—

Like some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
Swells to the vale and midway meets the storm,
Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.

And yet again:—

Though in that cloud were thunder's worst,
And charged with lightnings, let them burst.
And yet again quotes the poetical Nelson:—

Forever and anon of grief subdued,
There came a token like a scorpion sting,
Scarce seen, but with fresh bitterness imbued;
And slight whistling may be the thought which brings
Back to the heart the mist which it would fling
Aside forever. It may be a sound
Alone of music, summer eve or spring,
The wind, the wave of ocean, which shall wound,
Striking the electric chain wherewith we are darkly bound.

And yet once more he gives his favorite Byron:—

The how or why we know not, nor can trace
Home to its cloud this lightning of the mind.
All this completely demolishes Messrs. Sumner and Dawes, of Massachusetts, in their recent simultaneous quotation in each house of this choice extract:—

I hear a lion in the lobby roar,
Say, Mr. Speaker, shall we shut the door?
But the fiery Logan, "half horse and half alligator," in a single verse applied to Andrew Johnson demolishes Nelson as follows:—

I am the rider of the wind,
And I shall sweep through the storm which brings
The hurricane I left behind
Is yet with lightning warm.

We think, however, that the conversation of Mother Goose with the witch flying in the air on a broom would have been better, viz:—

"Old woman, old woman, old woman," said I,
"Where are you going, you soar so high?"
"To sweep the cobwebs from the sky,
But I shall be back again by and by."

And we are rather surprised that Mr. Nelson forgot that famous inscription in the register of the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky (not far from Tennessee), which reads as follows:—

Mammoth Cave, oh! what a spot!
In summer cold, in winter hot,
Let the eagle scream, "Oh! what a wonder!
Andrew Jackson, fire and thunder!"

In conclusion, Mr. Chief Justice, we expect that the winding up radical negro chorus of this impeachment will be:—

Old Andy's gone, ha! ha!
And old Nelson's come, ho! ho!
It must be now the kingdom am a coming,
And de year of jubilo!

"Bull Run" Russell Bewildered.

Mr. "Bull Run" Russell is not completely recovered from the effect of the panic excitement which he endured during his memorable retreat from the battle field which furnishes the now world known prefix to his cognomen. The healthy sedative which the late President Lincoln administered to him when he excluded him from the United States armies by special letter failed to steady his nerves sufficiently; so the learned English pundit is afflicted with a sort of mental retroversion on all matters relating to America ever since 1862. As on the route from Bull Run he sees no progress, nothing in advance, and is ever casting a hasty glance behind and thinking of a situation and times which were. He declared a few weeks since at a public dinner in London that the electric telegraph was no great aid to the newspaper press, and that he preferred a written correspondence forwarded by mail as a means of enlightening the public on matters of news affecting either national or individual interests.

In this spirit, and with the Bull Run malady fatally upon him, the British Jefferson Brick just now refuses to see the value of the HERALD's special war telegrams from Abyssinia, and openly declares, in contradiction to the gentlemanly acknowledgments of the London *Times* and other city papers, and the compliments paid us by the commercial organs of Liverpool and the manufacturing centres, as well as by the War Office officials, that they are untrue in point of fact. "Bull Run" Russell cannot comprehend the HERALD's enterprise, consequently there is no such thing as American newspaper enterprise enlightening John Bull on his own proper affairs. The important intelligence forwarded by our special correspondent marching with General Napier was not known to the "Bull Run" London *Weekly*, and that "looks bad in our club, you know," as well as in the eyes of all those who have army tents and naval slops to advertise down in Wapping; so *hinc illa lacryma*.

Our special news telegrams from Abyssinia are collated and transmitted to London at great expense and much trouble. We have endeavored, by a gratuitous communication of the main points of their contents when in transit, to post Mr. John Bull as to the progress of the war. The English people feel obliged to us for our courtesy, but "Bull Run" Russell, like the Irishman's pig, cannot be brought forward unless it is accomplished after the fashion of the man driving the pig, by assuring him that he is going backward, or in the contrary direction. In this we cannot afford to gratify his anti-American monomania; so we fear he must be left behind, or in the advance by retreat, as at Bull Run.

"Bull Run" Russell commenced his professional career for the press in a very amusing but faulty school, writing up Irish election "ructions," rows, riots and shillaloes for a London journal. He thus failed to obtain a proper estimate of the value of historical accuracy and correct assertion at the beginning, and as "anything would do," so as it was un-Irish at the moment, he "drew the long bow" very considerably. This became a failing with him which the bewilderment of the Bull Run retreat has rendered incurable. He is also glib. When employed in describing the social condition of Ireland in 1846-47 as a special commissioner, his countrymen humbugged him unmercifully with most extraordinary statements respecting their own situation, and these were all duly published in London. An Irish car driver assured him that there was not a pane of glass to be found on the estate of a prominent Southern proprietor and member of Parliament, and this was printed as a solemn truth in the London *Times*. The Irish landlord replied that he hoped the "Gutter Commissioner" would soon have as many pains in his stomach, and as the "Gutter Commissioner" Mr. Russell was laughed from the island, and his misstatements subse-

quently denounced at a general meeting of the landlords of Munster and Leinster.

Ireland has thus a first claim on the name and fame of the learned doctor; but we think the world will dispute it and embalm him as "Bull Run," even although he may never be able to estimate the value of the HERALD's special telegrams from Abyssinia.

Russian Diplomacy on the Candian Question.

Lord Stanley, in reply to a Parliamentary question, has informed the British House of Commons that the Czar of Russia lately conveyed to the English Cabinet certain secret diplomatic proposals on the subject of a solution of the Cretan war difficulty, the exact nature of which could not be made public without the consent of his Majesty the Emperor. If the Atlantic cable reports the substance of the remarks of the Foreign Secretary correctly, the St. Petersburg secret advance contemplated nothing less than a sudden joint recognition of the independence of Candia by England and Russia—a step which the Queen's government refused to take, being assured that Turkey would not acknowledge its efficiency unless by "compulsion," meaning thereby that the newly arranged alliance would have to enforce its act of liberation by war. The cable telegram conveys also the appearance as if Lord Stanley referred to the subject with reluctance, for it says he "admitted" the fact. This looks as if the acknowledgment and explanation were wrung from his lordship by a successful manoeuvre of the opposition in the Commons.

Taking this view of the subject we are not surprised at Lord Stanley's hesitation in dealing openly with such a subject. Secret correspondence with Russia on the Eastern question, in face of the vast armaments of France and the decided leaning of Napoleon, with the aid of Austria and the probable support of North Germany to maintain the *status quo* in Turkey for some time longer, is a very ticklish matter for Great Britain. In a Christian point of view the diplomacy of Candian liberation and independence is very tempting; but the "balance of power" adjustment of Europe still steps in, and must take precedence of the light of the Gospel for some time longer. The Czar Alexander is no doubt extremely anxious to detach England from the *entente cordiale* with France; but he will scarcely effect such a serious rupture by pleading the cause of a new Christian nationality, even although Greece should be rendered more powerful, in preference to convenience at St. James'.

The proposition of the Czar to which Lord Stanley refers can scarcely be that lately submitted by Russia to the great Powers simultaneously; for if so the Secretary would not speak of it as a "secret proposal" to England, and Parliament would not inquire as to a matter already within the knowledge of its members.

Is it possible that this secret diplomacy of Russia in London was an immediate cause of the maintenance of the huge standing armies on the Continent? Did Napoleon fear a sudden rupture of the English alliance and a war with Russia and Great Britain in the East, and hence keep armed? It may be so, indeed; for we are informed from Berlin that France, Austria and Prussia agreed to reduce their armies by extensive furloughs almost simultaneously with the declaration of Lord Stanley.

Chief Justice Chase and the Radicals.

The radical organs are already intimating that the Senate will object to the Chief Justice's right to charge the jury (of Senators) in the impeachment trial. Are they afraid that the statement of the law of the case coming from a legal and—it is to be presumed—an impartial mind, will stand upon the record in testimony of their foregone verdict of guilty? The Chief Justice has, up to this point, proved himself an unprejudiced judge. His rulings so far have been equitable as between the accused and his prosecutors. Wherever, throughout the progress of the trial, the rule of fair play and equal justice has been set aside, it was when the vote of the Senate overrode the decision of the Chief Justice. If testimony wearing a favorable complexion to the President and material in answer to the charges was ruled out of court, it was the Senators, by their votes, and not the Chief Justice, who so ruled it out. Therefore it is quite likely that the process which the radical organs threaten with regard to the charge from the bench will be carried out, and that Chief Justice Chase will not be permitted to explain the law of the case. Ignoring all law and setting aside the constitution as they do, it would be placing the Senators in a very embarrassing position if they should be compelled either to take the interpretation of the law from the Chief Justice, or, boldly disregarding his instructions, pronounce their verdict against the President. So we think that the privilege of the Chief Justice to charge the jury will very probably be denied by a very emphatic vote.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S APPOINTMENT AS SECRETARY OF WAR.

The appointment of General Schofield as Secretary of War in place of Mr. Stanton, "to be removed," which the President has just sent in to the Senate, has led to the inquiry whether this is not a compromise preliminary to some settlement of the impeachment question—say, for instance, a verdict of acquittal. Schofield and Grant are firm friends. The radicals are courting Schofield, and Grant has absolute reliance upon Schofield, as well he might, because he is a thoroughly honest, consistent and incorruptible soldier, wise, cautious and reliable. If Grant and his radical friends are willing to see General Schofield placed in the War Department, to which the President has appointed him, much of the difficulty in getting rid of Stanton may be removed, and the acerbity which characterizes the conduct of the trial on the part of the Managers and some of the Senators may be softened down. The appointment of General Schofield at this juncture is significant. Does it mean a compromise, or what does it mean?

Too High.—"Every man has his price," they say, and according to Mr. Nelson, of the President's counsel, the Hon. Jerry Black's price for assisting in the President's defence was a ship-of-war to be sent down to take possession of the little guano island of Alta Vela, in behalf of Mr. Black's clients, ejected by the government of Dominica, with the consent of Mr. Seward. So it appears that Mr. Black's services were lost to the defence on this impeachment because his price was "too high."

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The latest returns of the elections in Louisiana, Georgia and North Carolina will be found under our telegraphic head. We annex official returns as received by mail:—

NORTH CAROLINA.

The following is the official vote in Wilmington on the constitution:—

Wards.	For.	Against.	Total.
First.....	540	345	1,194
Second.....	450	301	751
Third.....	310	210	520
Fourth.....	386	210	596

Grand total.....2,033 1,179 3,212
Majority for constitution.....854

The vote for candidates will not differ materially from that on the constitution.

On the question of a convention during the election in November last the vote stood as follows:—For convention, 1,500; against, 558; total, 2,058.

The Raleigh *Standard* (radical), April 24, thinks it probable that 150,000 of the 184,000 votes registered have been polled. Thousands of white persons, not republicans, did not vote. The colored voters have no doubt turned out well. Of the 76,000 registered it is almost certain that not less than 65,000 have voted. This, added to the white republican vote, would foot up 98,000. We do not think the conservative vote has gone beyond 65,000. It is probably nearer 60,000.

The Raleigh *Sentinel* (conservative), April 24, says:—"No information has yet reached us which changes our previously formed conviction that the new constitution is defeated. This conviction was based entirely upon the repeated assurances we have had from all quarters that the white conservatives of the State were fully aroused and would go to the polls."

The Charleston *Courier*, April 23, says:—"The total vote polled, as far as reported yesterday, with four districts to hear from, was 76,001, of which 50,019 were cast for the constitution and 17,908 against it. The number of votes reported but not yet canvassed is 66,884. Complete returns have been received from eight districts; incomplete returns from nine more, and four districts from which no returns have been received. In Horry the democrats have carried the district by 600 majority, in Anderson by 75 majority; in Union the democrats have 215 majority, with one registration precinct to hear from; Pickens, including Oconee, gives 130 democratic majority. No returns have yet been received from Beaufort and Lancaster, and only partial returns from Spartanburg, Union, Anderson, Pickens and Oconee. In Marion the majority for the constitution was only 19, in York 66, in Greenville 600.

The following official returns have been received of the vote on the constitution, which has probably been carried by about thirty thousand majority:—

For Constitution.	Against.
Charleston, city.....	4,868 2,585
Charleston, country.....	1,888 1,05
Williamsburg.....	1,614 259
Orangeburg.....	2,178 654
Wilton.....	2,215 202
Barnwell.....	2,253 309
Richland.....	2,502 1,257
Georgetown.....	1,955 128
Marion.....	1,258 429
Kershaw.....	1,406 330
Fairfield.....	1,955 639
Abbeville.....	1,472 229
Chester.....	578 248
Newberry.....	1,682 795
Edgefield.....	3,219 878
Marion.....	2,800 229
Oconee.....	457 627
Cherokee.....	627 244
Marion.....	1,520 1,508

The election in Marion is to be contested as fraudulent and void, by reason of the corrupt conduct of the managers at the polls.

LOUISIANA.

The following important order was issued by General Buchanan under date of the 20th inst. It will probably have no little effect in deciding the result of the late election in Louisiana:—

Boards of Registrars in the parish of Orleans will at once make inquiry as to whether the commissioners of election have made returns of ballots as they were cast, or the names of the voters on the returns. If the names borne on ballots without initials or given names. For instance, have ballots cast simply for "Warmoth" or "Tallantire" be returned as for "C. Warm